PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

VOL. I. SATURDAY, May 30, 1795. Number 45

Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.

ANTHONY WAYNE, General and Commander in Chief, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for Permanent Peace with all the Indian tribes north-west of the Ohio.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the said Plenipotentiary, by virtue of the powers and authority to him delegated, hath entered into certain preliminaries, with the following tribes of Indians, viz.—The *Wyandots, Delawares, Potowatamies, Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawatamies, Miamis, Eel-rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias*, for a cessation of hostilities, and the mutual surrender of prisoners of every description; as well as for the speedy conclusion of a general Treaty, for settling all controversy, and for establishing a firm and lasting Peace between the United States, and the aforesaid tribes of Indians, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Now, I do hereby, in the name of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, command and forbid, all and every person or persons from killing, insulting or injuring any Indian or Indians, belonging to the aforesaid tribes or nations, or either of them (unless in their own defence) And I do hereby also forbid any party or parties, citizens of the United States, or either of them, from entering the Indian country north-west of the Ohio, with hostile intentions, (without permission from proper authority first obtained) between this period and the end of the pending Treaty, as they will answer a contrary conduct at their peril.

And to the end that the Treaty may be carried into complete effect, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the preliminary articles, the said Plenipotentiary enjoins all and every person and persons having in his or her possession any Indian prisoners belonging to those or either of those nations, to deliver them, and each of them, at this place, on or before the said fifteenth day of June next, and for which reasonable expences will be allowed by the public.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at HEAD-QUARTERS, GREENVILLE, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

T. H. HARRISON, Aid-de-Camp.

A true copy from the original, sent me by the Commander in Chief.

THOMAS BUTLER, Lt. Col. Comdt.

Fort Fayette, April 17, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber,

near Henry Speer's, on the 5th instant, a black Mare, 14 hands high, stout made, trots, shod all round, about 10 years old. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

ANTHONY DUNLEVY.

May 11, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A PART *of that well-known Tract of Land called* WASHINGTON'S BOTTOM, *in Fayette County, divided into Lots—One of 300 acres, 100 cleared, a good seat for a saw-mill on a stream that runs through the farm; this tract is partly level, and more than one half good bottom meadow, some fruit trees, and plenty of sugar trees, several cabins, and well stored with timber, &c.—One other tract of 250 or 300 acres, to suit the purchaser, about 80 acres cleared and a portion of it good meadow, two cabins, a barn, 80 bearing apple trees, and other fruit, more than half this tract excellent bottom for corn, the plowed land rich with limestone and sugar trees. Those who wish to purchase such land may be suited. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. One other tract containing 300 acres, with a good cabin, some land cleared, with plenty of rich bottom sugar trees, and excellent timber within a few hundred yards of a saw-mill near the Youghiogeny, from which plank, &c. may easily and with little expence be floated to Pittsburgh, at a good price for cash. This tract is all rich bottom land. Also, a grist mill in good repair, to conduct a stream as most in the county, with sufficiency of land with it, in a settled neighborhood, within three quarters of a mile of a store, and four miles from the town of Pittsburgh. The tracts all situate in Fayette county. For further information apply to*

ISRAEL SHREVE.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, a certain JOSEPH NEIL, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, short sandy hair, marked with the small pox, red faced; his last place of abode was on the Long run near the line of Westmoreland County. Whoever takes up said Neil, and delivers him into the jail of Allegheny or Westmoreland Counties, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges; paid by,

JOHN WALLACE.

Allegheny County, Mifflin Township, May 20, 1795.

HORSE-SHOEING.

IN *the compleatest manner, by the subscriber at the* NEW BLICK *Shop on the* DIAMOND, *and all* BLACKSMITH *work command to town and country, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.*

WILLIAM GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1795.

N. B. He would take an Apprentice to the above business.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH.

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2/6 per bushel, Chopped Rye 3/6, Oats at 2/3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

Georg[e] Town, 12th May, 1795. 6m.

Given into the hands of the

subscriber, one of the rangers for the county of Allegheny, a brown Horse about 8 or 9 years old, and between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner by proving his property, paying charges and taking him away.

JOHN BELL.

May 20, 1795.

THE members who compose the Westmoreland County TROOP of HORSE, are requested to parade on Friday the fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the house of JACOB PAINTER *Esquire, with their arms and accoutrements in good order.*

BENJAMIN LODGE Capt.

May 14, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber's house was robbed on the 11th instant, of the following articles, viz.—one gold French watch curled on the case, a penchbeck chain and silver ring; one pair of large silver buckles, no mark, but one of them cracked at the eye, one pair of knee buckles, and one stock buckle, both marked P. D. a red pocket book bound with white tape, with a note of thirteen pounds sixteen shillings and seven pence, and several valuable papers both in English and French, and several other articles. The Thief is supposed to be a certain William Armstrong, he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, between 35 and 40 years of age, short black hair, and a spot of white hair on the back of his head, a scar on the upper joint of his little finger, and several wounds in his body and legs, which he says he got at St. Clair's defeat, he is much given to strong drink and swearing. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and bringing said Thief to justice, and the owner receive the property stolen.

PETER DENNEY.

Allegheny county, Pitt township, May 14, 1795.

N. B. Should any of the above articles be offered for sale they are desired to be stopped

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Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on night of the 13th inst. an apprentice boy named THOMAS LITTLE, of a brown complexion, about 5 feet high, had on a white cloth coat, buckskin breeches, about 18 years old, and a piece off his right ear. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to the subscriber shall have the above reward.

JEAN TAILOR.

May 13, 1795.

An Act establishing an explicit Fee Bill.

(Concluded from our last.)

THAT the fees to be received by the Justices of the Peace, shall be as follows, viz:

For writing, signing and sealing a Warrant, on behalf of the Commonwealth, fifteen Cents; every recognizance to appear at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, entered upon record, and copy transmitted to the Clerk of the Sessions, twenty Cents; every Summons or Capias for debt, ten Cents; every subpoena for a Witness, ten Cents; for every name inserted after the first, three Cents; entering every judgment for debt where a trial is had between the parties, twenty Cents; every judgment by the confession of the defendant, ten Cents; every execution twenty Cents; a certified copy of all proceedings had on a removal by Certiorari or on appeal, thirty three Cents; writing, signing and sealing every attachment, thirteen Cents; entering every rule of reference on docket, ten Cents; a copy thereof to either of the parties, ten Cents; every recognizance of bail in a civil suit and entry thereof on docket, thirteen Cents; issuing every bail piece, thirteen Cents; swearing or affirming each witness in any suit or trial, seven Cents; administering an oath or affirmation, where a deposition is ready written, and signing the same seven Cents; if the deposition is written by the Justice, for every line containing twelve words, one Cent; a notice to master, mistress or apprentice, thirteen Cents; the acknowledgment of a deed, or Probate, twenty-six Cents; the acknowledgment of a power of attorney, twenty-six Cents; order for removeing a pauper one Dollar; an order for relieving a pauper, twenty-five Cents; issuing scire facias to revive judgment post annum et diem, twenty cents; compairing the county and road duplicates or that of the overseers of the poor, twenty-six cents; order to appraise damages in trespass twenty Cents; Warrant to two freeholders to appraise Swine taken up trespassing, making record of valuation and advertising the same, thirty-three cents; Warrant to appraise damages done by other cattle, trespassing, twenty-six Cents; for certificate to take up vacant land, ten Cents; publishing the bands of marriage, sixty-seven Cents; removal of a forcible entry and detainer, each day necessarily spent in that business, eighty-eight cents; holding inquisition under the act respecting landlord and tenant, one dollar; every order for wolf's or fox's scalp, thirteen cents.

That the fees to be received by the Sheriff of each county shall be as follows, viz:

Serving every writ of arrest and taking into custody with commitment or bail bond, and returning the same, if not more than one defendant, one dollar and twenty Cents; for every defendant besides one, fifty Cents; the assignment of every bail bond, thirteen cents; serving a summons in debt, copy of a declaration in ejectment, or copy of any other process if not more than one defendant, one dollar; every defendant besides one, fifty cents; serving every scire facias one dollar and twenty Cents; taking replevin bond, attachment bond or any writing of indemnification, and filing the same, thirty-three cents; travelling expences, each mile, four Cents; executing fieri facias, if money paid without seal, one dollar and twenty Cents; taking goods into custody, advertising and selling the same per pound, if not exceeding one hundred, seven cents; for every pound above one hundred, four cents; for keeping goods or chattles, fees to be regulated by the Court in case of a dispute; for selling lands levied upon, or delivering them to the creditor, and making return, for every pound not exceeding one hundred pounds, seven cents; for every pound above one hundred, four cents. No poundage shall be paid for more than the real debt in the execution. Summoning and returning a traverse jury, in each cause that is tried, forty cents. Summoning and returning a struck and special jury to be paid by the party putting off or losing the cause, two dollars. Summoning a jury of enquiry, attesting and charging the same, taking and executing inquisition and return, three dollars; executing all writs and orders of partition or valuation, making return thereto, and attesting jury, three dollars and thirty-three cents. If sheriff is engaged more than one day on a partition or enquiry, for each day's attendance after, two dollars. Summoning party to appear on partitions, or on summons of land-lord against tenant, each seventy five cents; poundage and commissions for receiving and paying money under attachment Capias ad Satisfaciendum, or notice from landlord to recover rent for every sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, seven cents per pound; every pound above one hundred and no more; but no poundage shall be paid for more than the real debt in execution. For turnkeys fees to be paid every commitment for any offence or criminal matter on the discharge of the prisoner sixty-seven cents; every sheriff's deed of lands two dollars and sixty-seven cents, acknowledging the same sixty-seven cents; every criminal cause one dollar and fifty three cents, every capital cause including the committeture three dollars and thirty-three cents, levying fines, forfeiture and penalties estreated and paid to the treasurer seven cents per pound to be allowed by the treasurer out of the same, making proclamation and divorce two dollars, serving witness with a subpoena to testify twenty cents, copy of any writ or arrest if demanded for each sheet of twelve words two cents, turnkey's fees to be paid on the discharge of a prisoner where the debt is above twenty pounds only thirty-three cents, serving every process on indictment one dollar and two cents, serving every citation issuing from the orphant's or register's court and return thereof seven cents, serving every attachment one dollar and twenty cents, executing every writ of haberi facias possessionem one dollar and twenty cents, executing every writ of habendo one dollar and twenty cents, executing every writ of levaria facias one dollar and twenty cents, executing every writ of liberari facias one dollar and two cents, every return of non est inventus sixty five cents, for every return of nulla bona twenty-five cents, executing every capias warrant twelve dollars, to the crier for every action called in court ten cents.

Fees to be paid to the juries, viz.

On every verdict in court to each juror to be charged to the party losing the action thirteen cents, on every inquisition on an estate to each juror to be charged in bill of costs twenty six cents, on every inquisition of damages to each juror to be charged in bill of costs twenty-six cents, each day's attendance on a view or for any other service in the county per day to be charged in bill of costs fifty cents.

That the fees to be received by witnesses shall be as follows, viz.

For each days travelling to and from attendance at court fifty cents, for each day travelling to and from and attendance before a justice of the peace twenty-five cents.

That the fees to be received by the clerk of the orphans court shall be as follows, viz.

For reading and filing every petition report thirteen cents, for entering every petition or report on record twenty cents, entering every judgment, order or rule of court twenty cents, seal and certificate annexed to any copies for the use of the party thirty three cents, for a copy of the record for each folio of twelve words one cent, every citation with the seal of office thirty-three cents, every subpoena with one name thirty-three cents, every name after the first four cents, every search ten cents, making entry of the appointment of guardians twenty-five cents, for every copy thereof with certificate and seal thirty-three cents, entry of settlement of the accounts of an executor or administrator fifty cents, for every copy of the said accounts not exceeding one hundred items with certificate and the seal of office one dollar and twenty-five cents, for every additional Item one cent reading petition for a pension order thereupon with copy seal and certificate fifty cents; reading and filing a petition of administrators for the sale of intestate lands by caring or affixing them to the front of the statement made and marking the necessary orders thereon sixty seven cents; giving notice of sale of lands for every advertisement thought necessary by the court twenty-five cents, reading and filing every petition for partition or valuation of intestates lands and entering every order matter and thing pertaining to the same, two dollars; Provided always, that be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the clerks of the orphans courts in every county within this state, shall, and they are hereby injoined to be provided good large books of royal or other large paper well bound and covered wherein they shall fairly record in a fair and legible hand all the proceedings of the said orphans court held within the said counties respectively together with exact drafts of the lands divided by order of the said court.

The fees to be received by the register of wills.

For the probate of a will sixty-seven cents, registering the same each folio containing twelve words, one cent.

Every bond taken of executors or administrators and entering the same on record,

dollar, filing and entering on record the renunciation of an executor or administrator, twenty-six cents, for granting letters of administration, seventy-five cents; annexing will for each line of twelve words one cent, issuing a citation twenty-six cents; entering a cavat twenty cents; administering every oath or affirmation, seven cents; filing a list of the articles appraised thirteen cents; filing a list of the articles sold at vendue, thirteen cents; for examining, passing and filing the account of an executor or administrator, one dollar and fifty cents; for every copy if demanded of said account not exceeding one hundred items with certificate and seal of office, one dollar; for every additional item one cent.

The fees to be received by the constables shall be as follows; viz.——For levying a warrant or serving a summons thirteen cents; travelling expences each mile three cents; serving every attachment twenty-six cents; serving an execution for a debt twenty cents; selling goods taken in execution every pound of money made, thirteen cents; summoning every witness ten cents; conveying any person to jail on mittimus, twenty-five cents.

Fees to be received by the Coroner of each county shall be as follows, viz.

Viewing a dead body two dollars and sixty-seven cents, summoning and qualifying the inquest drawing and returning the inquisition one dollar and thirty three cents; Summoning and qualifying each witness besides mileage to the place where the body is viewed twenty cents; To be paid out of the goods, chattels, lands or tenements of the slayer (in case of murder or manslaughter) if any he hath, otherwise by the county with mileage from the court-house to the place of viewing the body, for executing any process or writs of any kind the same fees as are allowed to the Sheriff and the same mileage.

That the fees to be received by the notaries public shall be as follows, viz.

For protest a bill of Exchange for non acceptance or non payment and registering seal and so forth one dollar; Attestation to a letter of attorney under seal thirty-three cents. Notarial affidavit to an account under seal twenty six cents; drawing and attesting apprentice indentures, forty cents; Registering a foreign sea protest one dollar; Registering a copy of each protest thirteen cents; Registering a foreign bill of Exchange protest with certificate forty cents; For registering the protest of a bill of Exchange or promissory note for non acceptance or non payment thirty-three cents; Entering or noting a sea protest to be deducted from the legal charge for the protest if extended to one dollar, noting a bill of Exchange note or thing properly protestable either for non-acceptance or non-payment thirty-three cents; drawing or taking the proof or acknowledgment of a bill of sale bottomry, mortgage or hypothecation of a vessel or charter-party, seventy-five cents; certifying power of attorney for transferring or selling stock or other securities twenty-five cents drawing affidavits before a justice and certifying one dollar, each oath or affirmation twenty cents; Notarial procuration under seal sixty-seven cents; Letter of attorney for transferring stock or other securities and certifying the same fifty cents; Drawing or takeing acknowledgment or proof of substitution to a letter of attorney one dollar; being present and a demand tender or protest of any matter or thing and noteing the same one dollar; Certificate of copies of papers ready made sixty cents, comparing the same for every hundred words, seven cents; certificates of sales at auction fifty cents taking the proof of debts for the purpose of being sent abroad also the proof and acknowledgment of letters of attorney and substitution for receiveing and transferring the different kind of public securities for each sixty cents.

That the fees to be received by the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia shall be as follows, viz.

For taking the probate or acknowledgment of writing to be sent out of the state sixty-seven cents.

That the fees to be received by the register of the city of Philadelphia shall be as follows, viz.

For affixing the city seal to writings which have been proved or acknowledged before the Mayor for which service his seal is given seven cents.

That the fees to be received by the inspector of salt provisions shall be as follows, viz.

For inspecting and branding salted provisions for the port of Philadelphia, per barrel [illegible] cents;

That the fees to be received by the inspector and measurer of Lumber shall be as follows, viz.

For inspecting and examining boards and plank according to the superficial measure of every thousand feet thirty-three cent.

Other timbers reduced to cubical feet for every ton (consisting of cubical feet) one half to be paid by the buyer and the other by the seller thirteen cents; Inspecting and culling the first and second kind of shingles per thousand twenty cents; the third kind thirteen cents; Inspecting and culling pipe staves & hogshead heading per thousand sixty-seven cents, all other kind of staves and heading per thousand fifty cents.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and every the respective officers whose fees are herein before respectively ascertained limited and appointed shall and are hereby required to make fair tables of their fees respectively according to this act and to publish and set up the same in their respective offices within six months after the passing of this act in some conspicuous part for the inspection of all persons who have business in said offices on pain of forfeiting for each day the same shall be missing through said officers neglect the sum of ten dollars which penalty may be recovered in any court of record by action of debt one half to the informer and the other half to the commonwealth.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any officer whatsoever shall take greater fees than is hereby expressed and limited for any service to be done by him after the first day of October next in his office, or if any officer shall charge or demand and take any of the fees herein before ascertained where the business for which such fees is chargeable shall not have been actually done and performed such officer for every such offence shall on conviction thereof before any court of record for the proper county forfeit and pay to the party injured fifty dollars.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any person to refuse payment of fees to any officer who will not make out a bill of particulars signed by him if required and also a receipt or discharge signed by him of the fees paid.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the first day of October next, the several laws of this commonwealth for regulating and establishing fees shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

GEORGE LATIMOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives;
R. HARE, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, April 20th 1795.
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRESLAU, *Feb.* 11.

PRIVATE letters from Warsaw mention that the fate of the unfortunate Polish State Prisoners there, has at last been decided. Count Potocky, Messrs. Mosiowsky and Niemcewitz are to be transported to Siberia for life. The latter was Secretary to Kosciusko, But Kosciusko himself will be imprisioned for life in a fortress, with the permission to receive visits. Zaktrewsky and Prince Ranguško are under arrest, upon their estates with orders not to quit them for life.

LONDON,

March 9. On Thursday evening a messenger was sent off with dispatches to Dublin, and it was reported that they contained an ample apology to Earl Fitzwilliam. What degree of cerdit this report deserves, and whether the Beresfoord will or will not be given up, we know not; but this we know, that the Minister is reduced to the dilemna of being either detested or despised:—detested, if he persevers;—despised if he relinquishes his present system, not from a belief that the Irish will not suffer him to carry it into effect.

This day, at noon, Messers. Byrne, Keogh, and Hussey, the delegates from the Irish Catholics, with Mr. Wolfe Toone, their Secretary, arrived in town from Dublin, which city they left on Wednesday last.

Sir R. Laurie, Col. Aston, Capt. Morris, and several other officers arrived in town yesterday from the British army on the Continent. The accounts which they bring are by no means such as could be wished, considering the extreme fatigue & hardships which our troops have undergone. The French have pushed their patroles so near to our winter quarters, that several of our out posts have been beaten in, and some guns been lost. Lord Cathcart's divisions, we understand, have been the principal sufferers in these harrassing skirmishes.

The King of Poland, is, it is said, to live, for the remainder of his life, at Petersburgh.

March 10. Another conspiracy has been lately discovered at Vienna, the ringleaders of which to general astonishment, were officers of the Hungarian Guards; a corps always distinguished for its attachment to the Imperial family. One of them has been executed, and several others are either punished with imprisonment, or banished from the country. We also learn, that several changes will take place with respect to a number of officers serving in the Austrian army.

Some of the smaller Paris papers have been received in town of so late a date as the 2d inst. by these we learn that on the 28th ult. the Convention decreed an abolition of the law which punished with the pains of death and confiscation of property all those who carried on any written correspondance with outlaws. Professed Royalists now avow their sentiments without dread of molestation. The Republicans affect to laugh at their weak prejudice.

The French reckon upon entirely repossessing Corfica in 3 months.

American Occurrences.

NEW YORK, *May* 8.

Admiral Murray's squadron is now cruizing off the Hook. The signals from the different ships has been discovered from the light house; & that it is confidently asserted, the Confederacy, a ship of 500 tons, loaded with provisions at this port, for France has been taken by them, and carried to Halifax. The ship George Hunter is safe arrived at Jamacia.

By an arrival from St. Thomas's we learn that 1500 men, being part of the British forces arrived in the West Indies, had been sent to Grenada for its relief——that on their landing they were attacked and repulsed by the French republicans, with a loss of 500 killed and wounded on the part of the British.

PHILADELPHIA,

May 10.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool to his correspondent in Philadelphia.

"The very uncertain and perplexed state of our affairs makes it difficult to know how to act—many are inclined to pack up all and depart for your happy country; for notwithstanding the injuries you have suffered in your commerce by illegal adjudications, your profits have been great in the general, as your produce has sold for 50 per cent. more than was usual in time of peace. Many of our tenants are inclined to go out to America, as lands are cheap there, and as taxes are so high here as to prevent them from ever bettering their condition. It is very certain that many of our manufacturers and mechanics have gone, and that more will soon follow. From the great difficulties that they have to encounter, and from the gloomy prospects before them, many of our monied characters are vesting their property in America lands: they are considered as a solid resource against every misfortune that may take place. The demand for them has been greatly encreased since that the French have taken possession of Amsterdam. Many of the inhabitants of Holland it is said are about embarking for America with all their effects."

May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, known to be a friend to Mr. Jay, dated Rensseelar county, May 1, 1795.

"I will just take the liberty to touch on our politics of the day. The friends to the virtuous Jay, a few days past, were extremely sanguine in their expectations of success in the election; but, contrary to their expectations, votes have run much in favour of Mr. Yates, at the different polls, generally speaking, which leads us to suppose, that Mr. Yates will gain the election, by a respectable majority.

May 13. This day we communicate the intelligence of the execution of Barrere, Billand Varennes and Collot d'Harbois. They have fallen victims of the resentment of Tallien, Frerou and their party, and probably the fear which these might entertain of their influence may have hastened their fate. Of the three Barrere is most to be regretted as having been the most useful in the revolution. The event is not a favourable augur of the state of parties in France. That Barrere should fall under the pretext of being a friend of tyranny, who presided in the Convention when Louis was condemned, and who expressly declared on that occasion that the tree of liberty must be watered with the blood of the tyrant. That Collot d'Herbois should be condemned under a charge of royalism, when he in the convention on the 21st Sept. 1792 made the motion for the establishment of the Republic upon which it was decreed, and that Billand Varennes should be executed as the friend of Robespierre, who first denounced that Robespierre as a tyrant at the bar of the Convention, at a period when Freron, did not dare to deliver his sentiments, before he had obtained promise of protection from the Convention if he should offend,—are circumstances which do not shew the patriotism or republicanism of the present ruling party.

In the sitting of March the 4th, Carnot announced to the Convention, that the committee of public safety had a chronological tableau representing all the victories gained by the Republicans from September 8, 1793, to the 3d Feb. 1795, executed by an able master in order to serve as a military history and offer to future generations of Frenchmen the glory of their ancestors.

This is the result, Carnot said, of our successes: 27 victories six of which were gained in pitched battles; 120 combats of less importance; 80,000 enemies killed, & 91,000 taken prisoners of war; 117 important fortresses 36 of which were taken after a close blockade; 230 forts; 38,000 pieces of artillery; 17,000 muskets 19 thousand weight of powder and 90 stands of colours fell into our hands. He proposed and the Convention decreed that the tableau should be suspended in their [illegible] and besides printed [illegible] to be sent to the armies [illegible] the Republic.

The convention decreed [illegible] sitting that citizen Mint [illegible] reign affairs shall be replaced by Kolchen. The former was [illegible] of the Republic at the court [illegible]

May 15. It will give an idea [illegible] which now prevails in Paris, (and this can be done on the [illegible] the Paris prints) that those [illegible] chuse to dress in plain manner [illegible] powder, are insulted in the [illegible] *Messieurs*, who side with Tallien. The laders of the faction now [illegible] in the Convention, are remarkable [illegible] their peculations and profligacy [illegible] will therefore not be long. [illegible] tending factions impelled by [illegible] thus disgrace the hall of the [illegible] by their scandalous proceedings [illegible] lots of the state direct [illegible] the plants which, independent [illegible] duct of intriguers and political [illegible] will conduct the vessel of state to [illegible] bours of peace and political happiness.

May 16. The known enmity [illegible] Tallien and his party, and Barrere [illegible] and their adherents, has induced [illegible] more implicit belief to the accounts [illegible] execution of the latter than upon [illegible] it deserves. The story reaches us [illegible] medium of the SUN, a ministerial [illegible] paper, which gives it on the authority of a [illegible] vessel arrived from Havre, having left the [illegible] port on the 19th March. We have direct [illegible] accounts from the same place to the 20th [illegible] March, and not a whisper of the kind has [illegible] reached us thro' the direct channel. If [illegible] the event is said to have taken place the [illegible] 11th; it must, if that had been the case, have [illegible] been known at Havre undoubtedly before [illegible] the 15th, and then the arrival here must have [illegible] brought us the intelligence. Besides, it was [illegible] not to be expected, that the trial of the accused members would have been so speedily gone thro'. They were indicted on the 1st of March; many parts of the mal administration of which they were accused, relate to the departments, whence the proofs were to be procured, and from the *present disposition* of their enemies, it is likely that they would not be judged summarily, but be allowed at least the form of a regular trial. These circumstances, and the doubtful authority of the SUN, would lead us to conclude the account unfounded in fact, the probably only premature.

A letter dated Havre, May 13; mentions that Capt. Bompard had been tried on a charge of breaking the line on the memorable 1st of June, that he had been found guilty and broke.

Some politicans on this side of the water as well as in Europe, affect to believe, that the revolution in France will finally [illegible] a Monarchical form of Government. No stronger argument against this hypothesis need be adduced, than that the popular opinion, ever since the overthrow of the old government, has uniformly run against even the shadow of royalty; and this is sufficiently evident, when we consider, that each party in France, to cause the overthrow of their opponents, has invariably, to excite the popular odium against them, accused them of monarchical views.

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"Since you won't condescend to [illegible] your self with an unhappy sufferer, I [illegible] seize the only means left me in order [illegible]

filing and entering on record the re-
nation of an executor or administrator,
twenty-six cents, for granting letters of ad-
ministration, seventy-five cents; annexing
will for each line of twelve words one cent,
filing a citation twenty-six cents; entering
caveat twenty cents; administering every
oath or affirmation, seven cents; filing a list
of the articles appraised thirteen cents; filing
a list of the articles sold at vendue, thirteen
cents; for examining, passing and filing the
account of an executor or administrator, one
dollar and fifty cents; for every copy if de-
manded of said account not exceeding one
hundred items with certificate and seal of
office, one dollar; for every additional item
one cent.

The fees to be received by the constables
shall be as follows; viz.——For levying
a warrant or serving a summons thirteen
cents; travelling expences each mile three
cents; serving every attachment twenty-six
cents; serving an execution for a debt twen-
ty cents; selling goods taken in execution
every pound of money made, thirteen cents;
summoning every witness ten cents; com-
mitting any person to jail on mittimus, twen-
ty-five cents.

Fees to be received by the Coroner of each
county shall be as follows, viz.

Viewing a dead body two dollars and six-
ty-seven cents, summoning and qualifying the
inquest drawing and returning the inquisiti-
on one dollar and thirty three cents; Sum-
moning and qualifying each witness besides
mileage to the place where the body is
viewed twenty cents; To be paid out of
the goods, chattels, lands or tenements of
the slayer (in case of murder or manslaugh-
ter) if any he hath, otherwise by the county
with mileage from the court-house to the
place of viewing the body, for executing a-
ny process or writs of any kind the same
fees as are allowed to the Sheriff and the
same mileage.

That the fees to be received by the nota-
ries public shall be as follows, viz.

For protest a bill of Exchange for non
acceptance or non payment and registering
seal and so forth one dollar; Attestation to a
letter of attorney under seal thirty-three
cents. Notarial affidavit to an account un-
der seal twenty six cents; drawing and at-
testing apprentice indentures, forty cents;
registering a foreign sea protest one dollar;
registering a copy of each protest thirteen
cents; Registering a foreign bill of Exchange
protest with certificate forty cents; For
registering the protest of a bill of Exchange
or promissory note for non acceptance or
non-payment thirty-three cents; Entering
noting a sea protest to be deducted from
the legal charge for the protest if extended
one dollar, noting a bill of Exchange note
thing properly protestable either for non-
acceptance or non-payment thirty-three
cents; drawing or taking the proof or ac-
knowledgment of a bill of sale bottomry,
mortgage or hypothecation of a vessel or
charter-party, seventy-five cents; certifying
power of attorney for transferring or sel-
ling stock or other securities twenty-five
cents drawing affidavits before a justice and
certifying one dollar, each oath or affirmati-
on twenty-cents; Notarial procuration un-
seal sixty-seven cents; Letter of attor-
ney for transferring stock or other securities
and certifying the same fifty cents; Draw-
ing or taking acknowledgment or proof of
execution to a letter of attorney one dol-
lar; being present at a demand tender or
protest of any matter or thing and noteing
the same one dollar; Certificate of copies
of papers ready made sixty cents, comparing
the same for every hundred words, seven
cents; certificates of sales at auction fifty
cents taking the proof of debts for the pur-
pose of being sent abroad also the proof and
acknowledgment of letters of attorney and
substitution for receiveing and transferring the
different kind of public securities for each
hundred cents.

That the fees to be received by the Mayor
of the city of Philadelphia shall be as fol-
lows, viz.

For taking the probate or acknowledg-
ment of writing to be sent out of the state
seventy-seven cents.

That the fees to be received by the re-
corder of the city of Philadelphia shall be as
follows, viz.

For affixing the city seal to writings which
have been proved or acknowledged before
the Mayor for which service his seal is given
seventeen cents.

That the fees to be received by the inspec-
tor of salt provisions shall be as follows, viz,

For inspecting and branding salted provi-
sions for the port of Philadelphia, per barrel
cents;

That the fees to be received by the inspec-
tor and measurer of Lumber shall be as fol-
lows, viz.

For inspecting and examining boards and
plank according to the superficial measure
every thousand feet thirty-three cent.

For other timbers reduced to cubical feet for
every ton (consisting of cubical feet) one half
to be paid by the buyer and the other by the
seller thirteen cents; Inspecting and culling
first and second kind of shingles per thou-
sand twenty cents; the third kind thirteen
cents; Inspecting and culling pipe staves &
pipe heading per thousand sixty-seven
cents, all other kind of staves and heading
per thousand fifty cents.

And be it further enacted by the
authority aforesaid, that all and every the
respective officers whose fees are herein
fore respectively ascertained limited and
pointed shall and are hereby requi
make fair tables of their fees respectivel
cording to this act and to publish and
up the same in their respective offices wi
six months after the passing of this act
some conspicuous part for the inspectio
all persons who have business in said of
on pain of forfeiting for each day the
shall be missing through said officers neg
the sum of ten dollars which penalty
be recovered in any court of record by acti
of debt one half to the informer and the oth
half to the commonwealth.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by t
authority aforesaid, that if any officer wh
soever shall take greater fees than is heret
expressed and limited for any service to
done by him after the first day of Octobern
in his office, or if any officer shall charg
or demand and take any of the fees herein b
fore ascertained where the business for whic
such fees is chargeable shall not have bee
actually done and performed such officer fo
every such offence shall on conviction there
of before any court of record for the prope
county forfeit and pay to the party inju
red fifty dollars.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by th
authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be
lawful for any person to refuse payment o
fees to any officer who will not make out a
bill of particulars signed by him if required
and also a receipt or discharge signed by him
of the fees paid.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the
authority aforesaid, that from and after the
first day of October next, the several laws
of this commonwealth for regulating and e-
stablishing fees shall be and the same are
hereby repealed.

GEORGE LATIMOR, Speaker
of the House of Representatives;
R. HARE, Speaker of the Se-
nate.

Approved, April 20th 1795.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor
of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRESLAU, *Feb.* 11.

PRIVATE letters from Warsaw mention that the fate of the unfortunate Polish State Prisoners there, has at last been de-cided. Count Potocky, Messrs. Mosiowsky and Niemcewitz are to be transported to Siberia for life. The latter was Secretary to Kosciusko, But Kosciusko himself will be imprisioned for life in a fortress, with the permission to receive visits. Zaktrewsky and Prince Ranguško are under arrest, upon their estates with orders not to quit them for life.

LONDON,

March 9. On Thursday evening a messenger was sent off with dispatches to Dublin, and it was reported that they contained an ample apology to Earl Fitzwilliam. What degree of credit this report deserves, and whether the Beresfoord will or will not be given up, we know not; but this we know, that the Minister is reduced to the dilemna of being either detested or despised:—detested, if he persevers;—despised if he relinquishes his present system, not from a belief that the Irish will not suffer him to carry it into effect.

This day, at noon, Messers. Byrne, Keogh, and Hussey, the delegates from the Irish Catholics, with Mr. Wolfe Toone, their Secretary, arrived in town from Dublin, which city they left on Wednesday last.

Sir R. Laurie, Col. Aston, Capt. Morris, and several other officers arrived in town yesterday from the British army on the Continent. The accounts which they bring are by no means such as could be wished, considering the extreme fatigue & hardships which our troops have undergone. The French have pushed their patroles so near to our winter quarters, that several of our out posts have been beaten in, and some guns been lost. Lord Cathcart's divisions, we understand, have been the principal sufferers in these harrassing skirmishes.

The King of Poland, is, it is said, to live, for the remainder of his life, at Petersburgh.

March 10. Another conspiracy has been lately discovered at Vienna, the ringleaders of which to general astonishment, were officers of the Hungarian Guards; a corps always distinguished for its attachment to the Imperial family. One of them has been executed, and several others are either punished with imprisonment, or banished from the country. We also learn, that several changes will take place with respect to a number of officers serving in the Austrian army.

Some of the smaller Paris papers have been received in town of so late a date as the 2d inst. by these we learn that on the 28th ult. the Convention decreed an abolition of the law which punished with the pains of death and confiscation of property all those who carried on any written correspondance with outlaws. Professed Royalists now avow their sentiments without dread of molestation. The Republicans affect to laugh at their present prejudice.

The French reckon upon entirely repossessing Corsica in 3 months.

American Occurrences.

NEW YORK, *May* 8.

Admiral Murray's squadron is now cruizing off the Hook. The signals from the different ships has been discovered from the light house; & that it is confidently assert-ed, the Confederacy, a ship of 500 tons, loaded with provisions at this port, for France has been taken by them, and carried to Halifax. The ship George Hunter is safe arrived at Jamacia.

By an arrival from St. Thomas's we learn that 1500 men, being part of the British forces arrived in the West Indies, had been sent to Grenada for its relief——that on their landing they were attacked and repulsed by the French republicans, with a loss of 500 killed and wounded on the part of the British.

PHILADELPHIA,

May 10.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool to his correspondent in Philadelphia.

"The very uncertain and perplexed state of our affairs makes it difficult to know how to act—many are inclined to pack up all and depart for your happy country; for notwithstanding the injuries you have suffered in your commerce by illegal adjudications, your profits have been great in the general, as your produce has sold for 50 per cent. more than was usual in time of peace. Many of our tenants are inclined to go out to America, as lands are cheap there, and as taxes are so high here as to prevent them from ever bettering their condition. It is very certain that many of our manufacturers and mechanics have gone, and that more will soon follow. From the great difficulties that they have to encounter, and from the gloomy prospects before them, many of our monied characters are vesting their property in America lands: they are considered as a solid resource against every misfortune that may take place, The demand for them has been greatly encreased since that the French have taken possession of Amsterdam. Many of the inhabitants of Holland it is said are about embarking for America with all their effects."

May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, known to be a friend to Mr. Jay, dated Rensselaer county, May 1, 1795.

"I will just take the liberty to touch on our politics of the day. The friends to the virtuous Jay, a few days past, were extremely sanguine in their expectations of success in the election; but, contrary to their expectations, votes have run much in favour of Mr. Yates, at the different polls, generally speaking, which leads us to suppose, that Mr. Yates will gain the election, by a respectable majority.

May 13. This day we communicate the intelligence of the execution of Barrere, Billand Varennes and Collot d'Harbois. They have fallen victims of the resentment of Tallien, Freron and their party, and probably the fear which these might entertain of their influence may have hastened their fate. Of the three Barrere is most to be regretted as having been the most useful in the revolution. The event is not a favourable augur of the state of parties in France. That Barrere should fall under the pretext of being a friend of tyranny, who presided in the Convention when Louis was condemned, and who expressly declared on that occasion that the tree of liberty must be watered with the blood of the tyrant. That Collot d'Herbois should be condemned under a charge of royalism, when he in the convention on the 21st Sept. 1792 made the motion for the establishment of the Republic upon which it was decreed, and that Billand Varennes should be executed as the friend of Robespierre, who first denounced that Robelpierre as a tyrant at the bar of the Convention, at a period when Freron, did not dare to deliver his sentiments, before he had obtained promise of protection from the Convention if he should offend,—are circumstances which do not shew the patriotism or republicanism of the present ruling party.

In the sitting of March the 4th, Carnot announced to the Convention, that the committee of public safety had a chronological tableau representing all the victories gained by the Republicans from September 8, 1793, to the 3d Feb. 1795, executed by an able master in order to serve as a military history and offer to future generations of Frenchmen the glory of their ancestors.

This is the result, Carnot said, of our successes: 27 victories six of which were gained in pitched battles; 120 combats of less importance; 80,000 enemies killed, & 91,000 taken prisoners of war; 117 important fortresses 36 of which were taken after a close blockade; 230 forts; 38,000 pieces of artillery; 17,000 muskets 19, thousand weight of powder and 90 stands of colours fell into our hands, He proposed and the Convention decreed that the tableau should

be fixed in the hall of the Convention and besides printed and sent to the armies and to all the communes of the Republic.

The convention decreed also that citizens versed in foreign affairs should be appointed to the Committee of public safety, viz. Kolchen. The former members of the Republic at the

May 15. It will give us pleasure to learn which now prevails in Paris (and this can be done on the Paris paints) that the chuse to dress in plain manner, powder, are insulted in the streets by *Messieurs*, who side with Tallien. The leaders of the faction in the Convention, are remarkable their peculations and profusion will therefore not be long able to tending factions impelled by the thus disgrace the hall of the Convention by their scandalous proceedings lots of the state disgrace the plants which, under the conduct of intriguers and speculators will conduct the vessel of state to the bours of peace and political happiness.

May 16. The known enmity of Tallien and his party, and Barrere and their adherents, had induced a more implicit belief to the news of execution of the latter than perhaps it deserves. The story received medium of the SUN, a public paper, which gives it on the authority vessel arrived from Havre, having left port on the 19th March. We have also accounts from the same place to the 20th March, and not a whisper of the event reached us thro' the direct channel. The event is said to have taken place on the 11th; it must, if that had been the case, have been known at Havre undoubtedly before the 15th, and then the arrival here must have brought us the intelligence. Besides, it is not to be expected, that the trial of the accused members would have been so soon gone thro'. They were indicted on the 8th of March; many parts of the examination of which they were accused, to be referred to the departments, whence the proofs are to be procured, and from the *prevarication* of their enemies, it is likely that they would not be judged summarily, but be allowed at least the form of a regular trial. These circumstances, and the doubtful authority of the SUN, would lead us to conclude the account unfounded in fact, and probably only premature.

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…ordinary courier arrived … of the Empress of Ru… is said to be dangerous… in the breast. Her death … could not but have a … the destiny of devoted Po… … of the confederate de… … Paoli…tta her son, who is … as a simpleton among … and as a wretched soldier … declared enemy to the pre… … and would probably be… … dissipating all those enlight… … who form now … of Cattarule; new … to new model the … and the wife of the … Princess of Wurtemberg, who … of the same temper, but … and cruel as the profligate … of the North, would soon appear … arbiter of Ruſſia.

… on the 29th January at … Italy brought intelligence that … Dey had reconquered Tripolis … the Usurper from the Regency … Sicily State. The latter took … in a Mosche and was arrested there … of a Firman of the Grand …

… Emperor of Morocco and the Re… … of Algiers are said to have adopted … ſyſtem of the confederated powers a… … the Republic but the French have … and much influence at Tunis and …

… Gazette of Leghorn mentions alſo … the Republic of Venice has raiſed an ar… … of thirty thouſand men, who are now … quartered in the territory of Breſcia between … Italian Lombardy and Tyrol; the only … paſſage by means of which the Emperor is … enabled to reinforce and ſupply his troops … Italy. On the other ſide the Ottoman … Porte continues to make vigorous prepara… … both by land and ſea.

… Theſe armaments are certainly not in… … levied againſt the French republic. Time … will diſcloſe to us whether the above two … powers do only mean to have their neutra… … reſpected.

By letters dated Oſnaburgh Jan. 28 it ap… … that the errant count d'Artois had ar… … ed four days ſince at that place; but … that the Britiſh were preparing to leave … the territory of the biſhop duke of York, the … royal emigrant reſolved immediately to ſet … for Pyrmont. An ordonance that no … French emigrant ſhall be any longer permit… … ted to live at Oſnaburgh which was publiſhed … a ſhort time before d'Artois left that … place, has perhaps occaſioned his precipitate … departure.

Extract from the Gazette National de Paris.

On the 29th December laſt, Mr. Pitt … tranſmitted 30,000 pounds ſterling to the … Court of Copenhagen as an indemnification … for the 40 merchant ſhips which were de… … tained by the admiralty to be unjuſtly ſei… …

After ſuch a proceeding on the part of the … Britiſh government, what can be the rea… … ſons or motives that authoriſe all the depre… … dations committed by England on the Ame… … rican commerce? for notwithſtanding the … treaty of amity concluded between Ameri… … ca and Great Britain, the armed ſhips and … privateers of the latter power do not ceaſe … to ſeize and condemn the ſhips of the for… …

According to letters from the capital of … Auſtria the emperor applied to the Pope … requeſting the holy father to open in his fa… … vour the treaſures of the church, the Pope … being jealous to ſupport powerfully the … cauſe of the true believers, granted moſt … graciouſly, for his contingent a jubilee and … public prayer all over the holy Roman em… … pire in order to obtain from the god Sabooth … who is known to be the god of war, the be… … nediction of heaven over the Pruſſian and … Auſtrian cavalry, infantry and artillery.

The reſult of the reviews of the imperial … troops now employed on the borders of the … Rhine, has been tranſmitted to the council … of war reſiding at Vienna. They amount, on … paper, to 180,000 effective men.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *May 1.*

The following hand-bill addreſſed "to the … Citizens of Dublin" was incloſed in a let… … ter from Capt. Geddes of the ſhip Gene… … ral Waſhington to his correſpondent here. … The letter was dated the 10th March, at … which time it was expected his ſhip would … be in two or three days for this port, full … of dry goods and paſſengers.

"To the CITIZENS of DUBLIN.

"Citizens as we muſt now be in all our … meetings, when ſpies and informers are the … ſtanding agents of corrupt miniſters, and … inſtrument and oppreſſion the *Order of …*. Yet we have left one ſolitary pri… … vilege we cannot be refuſed the indulgence … of our misfortunes, although we may be … unable to ſeek a redreſs of them.

"For what gratitude did the whole nation … owe to the guide of their gracious ſovereign for … the proof of his paternal regard in ap…

…ing lord Fitzwilliam to the government … of Ireland! and how thoroughly were we … convinced of the purity of his excellency's in… …tentions, by the judicious ſelection of his … counſellors!——Theſe meaſures ſo evidently … calculated to promote the true intereſt of … the country—by frugality in the manage… …ment of the public money—by retrench… …ment in the expences of the revenue depart… …ment—by a reformation of Parliament—by … a reſtitution of rights to the great body of … the nation—and, by the Union of the whole … ſtrength of the whole kingdom. With the … proſpect of ſo deſirable a change in its affairs, ſo … devoutly and ſo univerſally wiſhed for, we … were naturally delighted; nor could it be … doubted, that ſuch a reformation of abuſes, … and reſtitution of rights, propoſed by the … government and ardently expected by the … people, would produce the moſt ſalutary … conſequences. But alas! as if thoſe deſira… …ble objects were held up to us, that we … might the more evidently ſee the neceſſity, … and more anxiouſly deplore the want of … them, in an inſtant our hopes are fruſtrated … by the machinations of a Junto, whoſe ag… …grandiſement has ariſen from the oppreſſi… …on of the country and the diſunion of its … inhabitants. And the wiſhes; the welfare, of … the people; the ſafety of the kingdom; all … are ſacrificed to their private intereſt and … malignant intrigues.

"For theſe things I weep; mine eye, … "runneth down with water, becauſe … "the comforter that ſhould relieve my … "Soul is far from me; my Children … "are Deſolate, becauſe the enemy pre… … "vailed!" Jeremiah.

Thus circumſtanced, if we cannot redreſs … our grievances, let us bemone them; we are … not yet debarred the privilege of public bu… …rials; let us attend the coarſes of our Dar… …ling object to the Land's End; for in the … department of Lord Fitzwilliam we behold … the funeral of our hopes. Let us ſhew, that … although we DO not *reſiſt oppreſſion* we can … *feel it*. Let our bells be muffled, our ſhops & … offices ſhut up; our places of public wor… …ſhip hung in black; let public and private … amuſements be ſuſpended; in ſhort, let e… …very teſtimony of grief be exhibited; and let … the whole city move in *one body* at this ſolemn … and melancholy proceſſion, as it bewails the … calamity with *one voice*.

March 1ſt, 1795.

Pittſburgh, May 30.

By Captain Buchanan who arrived here on Thurſday laſt from Fort Le Bœuf, we are informed, that the Indians killed a man by the name of Rutledge, about two miles on this ſide Preſqu'iſle, on the road to that place, and that three others are miſſing.—This murder, no doubt, is in retaliation for wounding the ſquaw and lad mentioned in our laſt.

The perſons who perpetrated this act of barbarity on the ſquaw and lad, are ſaid to be known; it is the duty of the civil officers to have them apprehended and brought to trial, that they may ſuffer the puniſhment of the law, and be conſidered as enemies to the peace and happineſs of this country.

BEWARE OF SPECULATORS.

At the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, a law was paſſed granting a further time for thoſe perſons who are entitled to donation lands, to apply for and receive patents for the ſame. No doubt ſome ſpeculators will be through the country to purchaſe from thoſe who are ignorant of this law—therefore this notice is given that they may be on their guard.—Donation lands have been ſold in Philadelphia for two ſhillings and ſix-pence per acre.

A gentleman who has travelled through the Eaſtern parts of America, marks the following obſervation:

"The ſtate of Maſſachuſetts has produced a moſt extraordinary genius, at Newbury Port; I went to ſee ſome machinery which is nearly completed, for the purpoſe of manufacturing Nails. It is aſſerted that one boy of 14 years of age, can cut up the aſtoniſhing number of 3000 per minute; and that the heading, which has been generally a tedious operation, can be performed by a boy ſeven years of age, at the rate of 100,000 per day. The mechanic is Mr. Perkins.

From a late London paper.

African Heroism and Philosophy.—In the moſt poliſhed and flouriſhing period of the reign of Lewis XIV. two negroes, the ſons of a prince, being brought to the French court, the king appointed a Jeſuit to inſtruct them in letters and religion, and gave each a commiſſion in his guards. The elder, who was remarkable for great candour and ingenuouſneſs, made rapid improvements in both. A brutal officer, upon ſome diſpute, inſulted him with a blow, which the gallant youth, after ſome heſitation; but with evident marks of difficulty, declined reſenting. A gentleman, who ſaw the tranſaction, and who had an affection for the negro, took an opportunity the ſame evening to talk upon the ſubject—ſaid his behaviour was puſillanimous, and that if he did not reſent the affront, he would be branded with cowardice, and have his commiſſion taken from him. "Conſider, ſaid his friend, "you are a ſoldier, and as ſuch, bound by the ſtrict laws of honour."—"The good father," replied the pupil, "to whom I owe my knowledge, has told me that a Chriſtian ſhould by no means retaliate injuries."—"The good father," anſwered his friend, "may fit you for a monaſtery by his leſſons, but never for the army, or the rules of a court. In a word," continued he, "if you do not call the colonel to a ſevere acount, you will be deſpiſed."

"I would rim," anſwered the young man "act conſiſtently in every thing, but ſince you preſs me, with that regard to my honor, which you have always ſhewn, and ſince I find there is in Chriſtianity, one revelation for ſoldiers, and another for merchants and gownſmen, I will change ageſolution, which I own coſt me much pains, and a victory in which I gloried. Go," continued he, "my friend, and deſire the ruffian, who inſulted my honor, to meet me early in the morning."—They met accordingly, and fought; and the brave African, not only diſarmed his adverſary, but compelled him to acknowledge his offence, and aſk forgiveneſs publickly. This done on the next day he threw up his commiſſion, and deſired the king's leave to return to his father, and his original conſiſtent worſhip. At parting, he embraced his brother and his friend; and with tears in his eyes, obſerved, that he could not be perſuaded there was any uſe in a faith ſo unaccountable, as that which permited people to act ſo directly oppoſite to its eſtabliſhed principles.

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

MERIT is often an obſtacle to fortune, and the reaſon is, becauſe it always produces two bad effects, envy and fear. Envy in thoſe who cannot riſe to the ſame degree of perfection, and fear in thoſe who are eſtabliſhed, and who dread, that by advancing a man poſſeſſed of more abilities and merit than themſelves, they may be ſupplanted.

An excellent rule for living happy in ſociety is, never to concern one's ſelf with the affairs of others, unleſs they wiſh for or deſire it. Under pretence of being uſeful, people often ſhew more curioſity than affection.

When we look at a field of corn, we find that thoſe ſtalks which raiſe their heads higheſt, are the emptieſt. The ſame is the caſe with men; thoſe who aſſume the greateſt conſequence, have generally the leaſt ſhare of judgment and ability.

There is no vice more inſupportable and more univerſally hated than pride; it is a kind of poiſon, which corrupts all the good qualities of a man, and whatever merit he may otherwiſe poſſeſs, this ſingle fault is ſufficient to render him odious and contemptible; ſo that by pleaſing himſelf too much, he diſpleaſes every one elſe.—Pride is the firſt vice which takes poſſeſſion of the heart, becauſe it derives its ſource from ſelf-love, and it is the laſt that remains, whatever efforts may be made to expel it.

There are two kinds of people whom we ought never to contradict, thoſe who are far above us, and thoſe who are far below us.

If we examine our own thoughts, we ſhall find that they are principally employed on the paſt or the future; we ſeldom ever think of the preſent, & if we do, it is only to enable us to lay plans for the future. Hence it happens, that we never live we always hope to live, and are preparing ourſelves for being happy; but it is certain, that we never can be ſo, unleſs we fix our attention upon ſomething ſolid and laſting.

It is not abundance and riches that can render us happy, but the uſe we make of them. Horace, therefore, is not contented with wiſhing wealth from the gods, he begs alſo, that they would teach him the art of enjoying them, opes, artemque fruendi.

A CHARACTER.

WITH martial gait ſee yonder ſwaggering boy,
Dreſt out in ſcarlet like a glittering toy;
Without religion, decency or ſenſe,
Supported only by his impudence.
Low by his ſide behold his ſword diſplay'd!
As uſeful when 'tis in his chamber laid:
It never yet was drawn in any cauſe,
Or gave offence againſt the peaceful laws.
Gallanting females is his ſole delight,
For nature form'd him never ſure to fight!
To ſing, to dance, to ogle, whine or ſigh,
And view each female with a leering eye.
A hind in courage, in grimace an ape;
A very monkey ſtretched to human ſhape;
Can ſcarcely ſcrawl, and only knows his letters;
'Tis not by *merit* he commands his *betters*.

ANECDOTE.

ONE of their reverences who was famed for vociferation rather than a fair diſplay of argument: one day when the ſpirit, perhaps flowed from a bumper inſtead of inſpiration, ended his ſermon in the following addreſs and pious wiſh—you thieves, liars, backbiters, and robbers, unleſs you turn from your ways, the torments of hell will be your portion—which God of his infinite mercy grant may be the happy lot of us all, through his infinite graces. Amen.

☞ *The Members of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance at the uſual time and place, on the firſt Monday in June next, as ſome buſineſs of conſiderable importance is to come before them.*

By order of the Preſident,
J. B. CLOW, Secretary.

May 29, 1795.

☞ The Members of Lodge, No. 47, are requeſted to attend at the Lodge Room, on Tueſday Evening next preciſely at 6 o'Clock.

By order of the W. P. M.
M. JONES, Secretary.

Pittſburgh, 28th May, 1795.

NEW STORE.

THE *ſubſcriber has juſt now opened a large and general aſſortment of* DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, *and* GROCERIES, *in Mr.* HANDLYN'S *Houſe, three doors below the Printing Office, in Front Street, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms,* wholeſale and retail, *for Caſh or Country Produce.*

HENRY FULTON.

Pittſburgh, May 29, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL *perſons who intend applying for TAVERN LICENCES in the County of Weſtmoreland, are requeſted to take notice, that in future, unleſs otherwiſe ordered by law, their Licences will commence with, and expire on the tenth day of Auguſt in each year.*

May 20, 1795.

Mr. CHOVOT,

Lately from PARIS,

INFORMS *the public that he has for ſale at the houſe of Mr.* BEAUMONT, *in Second ſtreet, a handſome aſſortment of* GOLD *and* SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, *and* JEWELS, *which he will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rate.*

Pittſburgh, May 27, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the *ſubſcriber oppoſite the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela river, about ten days ago, a* SORREL MARE, *4 years old, about 14 hands high, white feet, a ſtar and ſome ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take her away.*

GEORGE THOMPSON.

May 22, 1795.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

A letter received this day from England via New-York, by a merchant in this city, informs, that a treaty of peace was ſigned between France, Spain, Portugal and Pruſſia, on the 26th of March.

Laſt Saturday morning off Chincoteague, the Britiſh ſhip Thetis, of 36, and Huſſar of 28 guns fell in with five ſail of armed ſhips—the latter drew up in a line of battle, and hoiſted French Colours—in about an hour the Huſſar began the attack—which ſoon became a cloſe action all round, with muſket ſhot—in about half an hour the Huſſar broke the French line—The French Commodore and another ſhip then ſheered off, under a preſs of ſail—the Huſſar and Thetis continued the action with the other three ſhips, which ſoon after ſtruck—but owing to the diſabled ſtate of the Britiſh ſhips they could only take poſſeſſion of the two largeſt, the other eſcaped. One of the ſhips taken is a new frigate pierced for 38 guns—ſhe fought 26 on one ſide: The other is a copper botomed ſhip of 28 guns—fought 18. This was a fleet in ballaſt, which ſlipped out of Guadaloupe bound to the Cheſapeak for proviſions. The ſhips that eſcaped mounted from 20 to 24 guns each—The ſmalleſt ſhip taken had 160 men on board.

By letters from Amſterdam of the 12th of Feb. we are informed, that the American miniſter was there on the arrival of the commiſſaries of the national convention, ſtyled the repreſentatives of the French people, that he paid them an early viſit at which they expreſſed their ſatisfaction in terms of the utmoſt civility towards the United States, and aſſured him that the conſidered his viſit as a fraternal one. They mentioned Mr. Munroe in terms highly ſatisfactory: they ſpoke alſo more than once of his predeceſſor. Every thing remains here in the moſt perfect tranquility; perſonal liberty individual property and private opinion have not ceaſed for a moment to be reſpected; that with ſeventy thouſand armed French republicans in the Vicinity, the ſtreets of Amſterdam, were as thoſe of New York; that amongſt the people, even the partizans of the former government are neither injured nor inſulted; and in ſhort that all the external appearance of an alteration is the TRI-COLOURED COCKADE, in the place of a YELLOW RIBBAND.

Pittſburgh, May 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this town, dated May 21, 1795.

"The court buſineſs goes on very ſlowly as many witneſſes are wanting by the priſoners, and Mr. Lewis, their counſel, has had trials put off theſe ten days. Captain Porter is the only one yet tried by the traverſe jury, and they acquitted him without leaving their ſeats. All the jurymen from the weſtern country, one excepted, were challenged, and not admitted to ſit on Porter's trial.

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Carliſle and Philadelphia STAGES.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that he has eſtabliſhed a line of Stages, to run between Carliſle and Philadelphia, by the way of Harriſburgh and Reading: to run in the following manner, viz.

To ſtart from the houſe of THOMAS FORREST, in Carliſle, every Monday morning, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wedneſdays; and to ſtart from Philadelphia every Wedneſday morning, and arrive in Carliſle on Saturdays, during the ſummer.

Fare of each paſſenger:

Six Dollars to Philadelphia: 150lbs. baggage equal to a paſſenger: 14lbs gratis.

The proprietor pledges himſelf to the public to uſe every exertion in his power to render a paſſage in his ſtages agreeable to thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

April 27, 1795.

N. B. He will ſtart his firſt ſtage at Carliſle, on Monday next, the 4th of May.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Turtle creek, near Thompſon's tavern, on the 2d inſtant, a grey ſtud Horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, no no brand or mark perceivable. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

AGNES POWELL.

May 4, 1795.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber, in Helm townſhip, York county, near Wright's Ferry, on the 25th of January laſt, a bright Mulatto or Muſlee Slave, named* FRANK DOOL. *He is 26 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches high, of ſlender make; has very ſhort hair, and grey eyes. His left ankle is larger than the right one, and the laſt joint of both his little fingers is crooked. He had on and took with him a white linſey coat, with metal buttons on the breaſt and ſleeves; one pair of linen trowſers, one pair of blue woolen ſtockings, and one pair of ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and one half of all reaſonable expences if brought home, from*

BALTZER FITZ.

March 21, 1795.

N. B. *At the ſame time went with him, his reputed father, an Iriſhman, named* HENRY GROOM, *ſhort, well ſet fellow, with thick lips, and bow legs, and is much given to ſtrong liquor.—He had on a ſhort blue jacket, with ſleeves, and white cloth overalls.*

I will ſell four Tracts of Land

on Croſs Creek, *in Waſhington County, adjoining the land on which I live. One containing upwards of 400 acres, conſiderably improved—One of 300 acres on which there is about 18 acres cleared—One other tract of 400 acres, and one of 112 acres entirely woodland. I will ſell at a moderate price, and will give credit for part of the purchaſe money.*

ALEXANDER WELLS.

Croſs Creek Mills, April 28, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT *valuable Tract of Land, generally known by the name of Becket's Fort, containing 532 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Cook, the Revd. James Finley, within one mile of the Monongahela river, and near ſeveral griſt and ſaw mills. There is about 80 acres cleared, part of which is in good meadow, and more may be made—the land is level and rich. If it ſuits the purchaſer it will be divided, as there are ſome improvements on the tract. For terms apply to Samuel Fleming, living on Herman's run, near Burget's mill, Waſhington county, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

SAMUEL JOHN BECKET.

April 28, 1795.

NEW TOWN,

Laid out by the ſubſcriber on the main branch of Chartier's Creek, Waſhington county, three miles from Waſhington Town—The ſettlement unexceptionable; Chartier's creek being navigable to the Ohio river. The road from Waſhington to the mouth of Mill Creek paſſes through it. There is a griſt and ſaw mill adjoining the town. The prices of Lots are Eight Dollars, and One Dollar of a yearly quit-rent. Indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſers. For further information apply to the owner on the ſpot.

JAMES FOREMAN, Jun.

April 14, 1795.

NOTICE was given in the Pittſburgh Gazette the 20th day of December laſt, informing all thoſe perſons who had purchaſed land at the Commiſſioners ſale in Allegheny county in November laſt, that in caſe they did not call for their Deeds and pay the purchaſe money within one month from the date of ſaid advertiſement, the Commiſſioners would conſider the money paid in at the ſales as forfeited, in conſequence of which a number of deeds were taken, and a number ſtill remain in the Commiſſioners Office.

Now, the Commiſſioners think themſelves no longer bound by the ſales, they therefore reſolve, that if the original owner, his heirs or aſſigns, firſt applies and pay the taxes and coſts accrued, his or their lands ſhall remain on the Commiſſioners books as if no ſuch ſale had taken place; and if the purchaſer at the ſales firſt apply for his deed, it ſhall be delivered to him, on his paying the purchaſe money. JOHN WILKINS, one of the Commiſſioners, will conſtantly attend in the Commiſſioners Office to ſettle with thoſe perſons who wiſh to apply as above.

JOHN WILKINS,
ROBERT BROTHERTON, } Commrs.
JOSEPH SCOTT,

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber on the 6th inſtant, a Negro Man who calls himſelf JAMES FOSTER, but his right name is GEORGE, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet high, had on a new ſhirt of 700 linen, a feather velvet jacket with red lining, tow trowſers patched on the knees, a pair of new pumps, a fur hat with a black ribbon and buckle. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavor to get in a Boat and go to Kentucky, he has ſeveral times tried to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him ſo that I may get him again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

JOHN M'CLURE.

Pittſburgh, May 7, 1795.

Fayette County, Rural Grove, May 4, 1795.

By virtue of an attachment *granted the 13th ult. by me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of the peace in and for ſaid county, at the ſuit of Charles Brown, the goods and chattels of Daniel Gans, late of Springhill townſhip, in ſaid county, are attached. Theſe are therefore to notify the creditors of the ſaid Gans to appear at my dwelling houſe the 30th inſtant, and exhibit and make proof of their ſaid demands.*

ROBERT RICHEY.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a note of hand to a certain John Jeffers, dated the 2d of March laſt, for the ſum of nine pounds ſixteen ſhillings, I hereby forbid all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as I am determined not to pay it, as I have received no value for it.

PHILLIP DRUM.

Weſtmoreland county, Franklin townſhip, April 30, 1795.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

SNAP,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcribers, oppoſite Pittſburgh, at the rate of three dollars the ſeaſon and one buſhel of oats—Snap is a beautiful dark brown, full ſixteen hands high, ſeven years old.

SNAP was got by the noted full bred Horſe Counſellor; Snap's dam was got by the famous imported horſe Lofty—Snap is ſeven eights blooded, well calculated for either ſaddle or draft. It is needleſs to ſay any thing more by way of advertiſement in his favour as the juſtneſs of his make, ſtrength and agility, is ſufficient to recommend him.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

April 30, 1795.

The Elegant HORSE

Golden Farmer,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, on the Waſhington road, near M'Kee's ferry, the third week in April, then the week following at the ſtable of Mr. Robert Johnſon, Plumb townſhip, county aforeſaid, near 'Squire M'Kee's, and ſo to be removed week about to the firſt day of July next, at the low rate of 17s6 the ſeaſon, and one buſhel of oats, one pound fifteen ſhillings for enſuring a colt and one buſhel of oats, 15s the ſingle leap. Country produce will be taken in payment, wheat at 4s. and rye at 3s. per buſhel, if delivered at John Small's mill, John Neal's mill, or James Myers's mill, by the firſt day of November next.

GOLDEN FARMER is a beautiful grey, full 15 hands high, proportionably built, 7 years old this ſpring, fit for either ſaddle or geers, was bred on the ſouth branch of Patowmack; his ſire was the well known horſe called the Dove, his dam was an imported dray mares his figure and appearance is ſufficient to recommend him. Any gentleman inclining to bring their mares to him the greateſt attention ſhall be paid by

WILLIAM HUEY.

April 14, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

LOST *in the Indian country, on the waters of Neſhannock creek, on Tueſday the 14th inſtant, a grey HORSE, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no brand, paces, he has had the fiſtula, and his upper lip is ſet to the near ſide by reaſon of twiſting, been under care for the fiſtula. Any perſon out improving land in that country or the ſpies of Allegheny county, or any of our Indian friends about Fort Franklin, if they happen to find him, and ſend him to Mr. Patrick Murphy, in Pittſburgh, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by*

ROBERT THOMPSON.

Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county,
April 23, 1795.

Came into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in German townſhip, Fayette county, ſome time laſt fall, two COWS, one red and white, the near ear cropt, the other red and white, no mark. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABRAHAM STEWART.

April 1, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

NOTICE *is given that Leonard Reed, Leonard Nathaniel Porter, and Patrick Donikin, have made their eſcape from under guard, on their way to Bedford jail, by a committment from under the hand and ſeal of Adam Miller, Eſquire. Whoever takes up the ſaid perſons and delivers them to the ſubſcribers, or to the keeper of Bedford jail, ſhall receive the above reward.*

JONATHAN KIERTZ,
JACOB HOOBER,
PETER H. GLASSNER.

Berlin, April 17, 1795.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *away from the ſubſcriber living in German townſhip, Fayette county, a brown MARE, with a ſtar and ſnip, and branded C. C. on the buttock and ſhoulder, ſhod before, 7 years old, and a natural trotter. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be paid to any perſon who will deliver ſaid Mare to*

JOHN MOORE.

April 5, 1795.

Whereas my wife Suſannah *has eloped from my bed and board without any lawful cauſe, I do hereby forwarn all perſons from harbouring her, or truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.*

JAMES BRADY.

April 25, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

TWO *STILLS, one of 144 the other of 84 gallons—They are almoſt new, having been run only one ſeaſon. The copper is of the firſt quality, and the arrearages and all demands of government are ſatisfied. Alſo, two ſtake ſtands, 12 maſhing tubs, ſingling and doubling barrels, &c. with an iron maſh-kiln and malt ſcreen. They will be ſold reaſonable, and the payment made convenient. Enquire of* GEORGE WALLACE, *Eſq. Braddock's Field, or Mr.* WM. SEMPLE, *merchant, Pittſburgh.*

April 14, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Peter's townſhip, Waſhington county, a red and white BULL, ſuppoſed to be one year old, the off ear cropt, and the near ear half cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES BARCLAY.

April 4, 1795.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

In the Stone Houſe, Second ſtreet,

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of Groceries, Hats, Books, Stationary, &c. which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or approved of country produce.

And as he has waited with uncommon patience for thoſe who have been long indebted to him, he now gives notice, that unleſs they come and pay up their accounts before the middle of March next, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into other hands ſo as to enforce a collection.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to Andrew Watſon and Co. and who do not ſettle with Andrew Watſon or William Semple before the above mentioned time, may expect their accounts will be put into ſuit.

Doctor

INFORMS the [illegible] neighbourhood of Pittſburgh, that he Practices PHYSIC, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, [illegible] may be found in Market ſtreet, [illegible] Pittſburgh, May 21, [illegible]

Five Pounds

BROKE jail on the [illegible] inſtant, a certain John [illegible] about 5 feet 6 or 7 [illegible] complexion, thin viſage, [illegible] ſhort ſtrait hair, had with him one pair of old ſuſtian, one pair ditto linen very [illegible] one old light coloured coat, no ſhoes, it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Mingo Bottom. He has a wife and ſaid Pearſon and returned to the county of Allegheny county [illegible] above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

ANDREW [illegible]

Pittſburgh, May 20, [illegible]

NOTICE

THE *Truſtees of Allegheny county will attend at the ſign of the Bear in Pittſburgh, from three to four o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday the firſt day of June next, to receive the taxes of thoſe perſons who may be willing to undertake the building of a ſtone wall round the new jail yard, and dig a well therein.*

May 20, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or Stolen from the commons of Pittſburgh, a Black gelding, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, trots low but canter's eaſy, for ſo clumſy a built horſe, he has no white about him, except a ſmall ſaddle gall on his back, his head a little chaffed with chain harneſs, a ſmall ſore on one of his fore legs in the hinder part of his paſture joint, on which there is no hair, though it is healed up. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward from*

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittſburgh, May 17, 1795.

The ſubſcriber has for *ſale a likely large bay Horſe, ſtrongly made, 7 or 8 years old this ſpring, well calculated for the geers, and rides tolerably well; alſo a compleat yoke of cows, ſo nearly matched as ſcarcely to be known apart, 4 years old this ſpring, very large. Likewiſe, two likely young milk Cows, with calves, in good order, the whole of which will be ſold on reaſonable terms by the ſubſcriber living at the Croſs Roads, near David Hamilton, Eſq. at the ſign of the Black Horſe.*

JAMES M'CALLISTER.

May 10, 1795.

Was found on the 4th *inſt. in Fourth ſtreet, in this town, forty eight dollars in Bank Notes. Whoever has loſt the ſame by proving property and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it by applying at the ſign of the Bear.*

Pittſburgh, May 18, 1795.

Whereas my wife Ru[illegible] *ſanna hath left my bed and board without cauſe, hath in my abſence waſted and ſquandered away the hard earnings of my induſtry, and hath behaved, and continues to behave in a manner diſreſpectful to her ſex, and our matrimonial contract, I do hereby announce to the world that I will not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.*

THOMAS MILLER, [illegible]
U. S. L.

May 9, 1795.